least have been vensi; it would be stranged the truth/were otherwise, for the Speaker's in funces over legislation, greater of course in these modern days of Committee on Rules, is practically peramount. When former Speaker's who have been charged with exercision unjusty and tyranically the prorrogatives of their hick office, replied that their conduct was at it times subject to the will of the House as presented by a majority vote, they stated, or course, a fact. But the betting of power and the operation matters, and whatever the theory is the fact remains that the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules, of which he is even officed to the control of the truth of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Rules, and the Committee of the Committee on Rules, and the Committee of the Committee on Rules, and the Commitee on Rules, and the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Ru

reward when the committees were made up.

derson standard in the hope of receiving their reward when the committees were made up as when the nominating caucus, composed in large measure of men who had never seen Col. Henderson or each other, met, he was nominated by acclamation, and if he had been called upon to explain how it all happened candor would have compelled the reply that he did not know himself. No previous Speaker was ever chosen in such fashion, and it is quite probable that future candidates will profit by the lesson and keep more clearly in mind the truth of the old adage that "the early bird catches the worm."

In some respects, Col. Henderson is the same man that he was before greatness was so suddenly thrust upon him, but in other ways he has changed, whether for better or worse depends largely upon the point of view. An assumption of dignity when performing the duties of his office is about the only outward sign of the restrictions of the executive power upon a heretofore free and independent spirit, and even this is not always apparent. The follicking nature cannot be at all times suppressed, but must occasionally assert itself even in the performance of his official functions. The marked, if fifful, change in Col. Henderson's demeanor, first became noticeable the day he was first sworn in as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress. As he walked firmly down the centre aisle of the chamber, a cane assisting the artificial leg that has taken the place of the one left.

The daily official like of the first subsyling the surrounding was uppermost. So the light in it. All this was different in the days of James G. Hilling the hard off the family was the only speaker in the days of the Speaker him. The hild they was a first the least of the capital of the capital of the surrounding was the only was an above of his official function. All the second him of the chamber, a cane assisting the artificial leg that has taken the place of the one left upon the battlefield, his form erect, his irongray hair tossed back from his high forehead and his blue eye fearlessly gazing at the flag above the Speaker's rostrum, those who watched him closely detected an assumption of dignity which became more apparent as the new Speaker delivered his brief inaugural. His voice was a triffe husky and his expression was serious. Not a smile crossed his features and not the semblance of humor crept into his remarks. Evidently he was in solemn mood, and as an old friend, who watched him closely, said. "it was probably for the first time in his life." Speaker Henderson has not, however, been dignified and solemn at all times since that day. With a proper appreciation of the obligations of his office he yet becomes his old self occasionally, as was shown a few weeks ago in the party caucus called to secure harmony among the flercely contending factions on the Puerte Rican question. There seemed to be little or no hope of harmonizing the factions in the House. The change of front on the question of free trade for the island had caused much ill feeling, and it looked at one time very much as if the bill brought into the House by the Republicans through their estensible leader. Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, would be defeated. It was the only serious revolt against party leadership that had occurred since Henderson was made Speaker. Mr. Payne had lost control of the situation by his vacillating policy, and his championship of a bill placing a schedule of tariff rates was naturally made somewhat ridiculous by the fact that he had introduced a bill for free trade and backed it up by a report in its favor. So a caucus was called and the party whip applied. It was in this caucus that Speaker Henderson made the unique speech which was most characteristic and not altogether ineffective. He spoke in his usual robust, rosv fashion, appealing to the patriotism and party loyalty of the members and after telling them that their constituents were wrong in demand-

that their constituents were wrome in demanding free trade for Puerto Rico and needed information and advice the Speaker closed with a brief peroration something like this:

"So buckle on your armor, boys; stand by the bill and go forth singing glory hallelujah."

That was a typical Henderson argument and possibly did not fail upon entirely barren ground, for "the loys" did buckle their armor and did stand by the bill—at least a portion of them—although if they shouter glory hallelujah nobody seems to have heard them.

In the old days when tof. Henderson used to jump into the thick of the fight in the House his gray mane tossing and his wooden leg pounding," as a colleague once put it, nobody thought much of it because his emotional nature, enthusiastic Republicanism and genuine good-fellowship always led him to say things that he didn't really mean, or if he did, of such a nature that his party would not inderse them. It was this impulsive and flamboyant enthusiasm that led Mr. Henderson while chalrman of the Judiciary Committee to more or less serious y advocate the plan of wracping in the American flag every American ham prepared for export. Henderson's Americanism pared for export. Henderson's Americanism

THESPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

CHARACTERISTICS OF DAVID BREM.

NER HENDERSON OF 10WA.

Little Changed Since He Became Successor to Thomas B. Reed-His Bonhomic and Mannerisms - How He Was Chosen Speaker - An Ardent Republicary, Yet Regarded Highly by the Democrats-His Home Life-Unconventional and Fair.

Washington, March 19.—Since the legislative system of the United States came into existence thirty-five men have been Speaker of the House of Representatives. Some have been great men, others mediocre, and a few even worse than that. It may be that a few at least have been venal; it would be strange if the truth/were otherwise, for the Speaker's in the flower with the same and the interpretation of the eneme core is in the flower with his arm around the neck of a Democratic leader, thus making public anusement to the discontinuous making public anusement to the discontinuous making public anusement to the floor and the gardal lower would be seen over on the newspaper men sit, and showing that no harm was meant and that there had been a competer-essination of the entente corebale.

The rollicking camaracteric of Co. Henderson's nature was shown a few years ago when a few newspaper men is that had been noted for inefficiency and imposlularity came to a close. An impulsive even and it the political campaign last summer he told the old soldlers of lowa that H. Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, had ill-treated them, he soldlers of lowars the flowing the the ciling only the simple treatment in the sold exampaign last summer he told the old soldlers of lowars the flowing that H. Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, had ill-treated them described soldlers of lowars the flowing that H. Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, had ill-treated them, he soldlers of lowars the flowing the the old soldlers of lowars the flowing the the ciling only the simple treatments. The seeds had been sown, however, and it has soldlers of lowars the flowing the was not he as frankly and as fearlies the ciling only the simple treatm vent of each new Speaker, Neal assures him that he is entitled to reappointment, having been born in his district.

As a presiding officer Speaker Henderson is a success, a fact that will be readily admitted even by his critics, and, of course, he has a few, he has a commanding presence, the voice and ready tongue. He has been long enough a member of the House to know the rules thoroughly, and what is more important, he is conversant with the precedents and with the rulings of his predecessors. He is patient and good-natured and can "sit down" on a member without causing a row. The Democrats like him in the chair as much as they did when he was leader on the floor, and the only time his fairness has been challenged was the other day when ex-Lender Bailey got excited and somewhat obstreperous over a trivial matter. The Speaker was plainly annoyed and in plain Eaglish told the angry Texan that if he would keep cool his rights would be respected. Of course, this was unparliamentary and plainly undignified language for a Speaker of the House of Representatives to use, but it was at least characteristic. Bailey retorted in equally unparliamentary and somewhat childish manner that he was as cool as the Speaker, and the incident closed.

Speaker, Henderson takes a conservative

Representatives to use, but it was at least characteristic. Bailey retorted in equally unparliamentary and somewhat childish manner that he was as cool as the Speaker, and the incident closed.

Speaker Henderson takes a conservative view of public affairs and is sincerely desirous of keeping governmental expenses within the lowest possible figure, consistent with faithful and efficient service and the exercise of a broad and liberal national policy. His advice is freely sought and he keeps a steady, intelligent hand upon the conduct of business in the House. He is a loyal party man, and it was in no small degree owing to his appeals and infuence that the defection of Republicans on the Puerto Riean Tariff bill was no larger.

Col. Henderson has a full appreciation of the honor and integrity of the House of Representatives and is keenly realous of anything that rends to lower or detract from it. He does not think it proper for the House to dignify any event by adjournment save the death of one of its own members. When Gen. Lawton's funeral occurred here last month a suggestion was made that the House should adjourn to permit its members to attend, but it met no encouragement from the Speaker. Similarly, when Gen. Shafter was in Washington, Gen. Wheeler, then a member of the House, asked Speaker Reed to consent to a recess during which Shafter was to be presented to the members. Speaker Reed said: "Wheeler, the House of Representatives is a good dealer bigger than any Major-General." There was no recess.

Speaker Henderson is quite insistent upon the observance of order in the hall, and persitent refusal to obey the rules of the House was considering the order from the Committee on Rules to abolish Friday night pension sessions. Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania had expressed a hope that a contest for Talbert's sent in the Fitty-seventh Congress might be instituted so that he (Mahon) could vote to throw him out. Talbert, who is excitable and noisy, immediately broke out in response, paying none of the House days ago when

endeavoring recently to pass a resolution, quoted what the Speaker had said to him when he asked in advance for recognition. Promptly Col. Henderson said that a member had no right to refer to what had been said by the Speaker under such circumstances, and repudiated the alleged agreement to the discomfiture of the overeager member.

In maintaining the dignity of the House and the rights approaching to the exalted position which he occupies Speaker Henderson has been forced into a seeming conflict with the President protem, of the Senate, Mr. Frye. At the first state dinner of the season at the White House Senator Frye, in virtue of his position of President protem, of the Senate, was delegated to escort Mrs. McKinley to the table. In his view of the relative rank of the position of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of President protem, of the Senate, Mr. Henderson feit that the Speaker should have been chosen as Mrs. McKinley's escort. It is explained that, personally, he had no feeling on the subject, but was firmly convinced that he had no right to waive any prerogative of the position with which the House had honored him. The office of President pro tem, of the Senate, in his view carried, with it none of the rights ap-

eide, which in her case was uppermost. So the Reeds lived their own way in their hotel and the head of the family was the only shining which the House had honored mm. The omce of President pro tem, of the Senate, in his view, carried with it none of the rights approaching to that of the Vice-President, and conferred upon the incumbent no additional distinction or priority outside of the Senate chamber. He was simply one of their own number chosen by the Senate, in the absence the Vice-President, to preside over their de-There were precedents for the Speaker's position. In Burton's "Thirty Years' View" he described at length the characteristics of Speaker Mason of Georgia, in which appeared the following words: "Left to himself he was

described at length the characteristics of Sheaker Mason of Georgia, in which appeared the following words: "Left to himself he was ready to take the last place and the lowest seat anywhere; but in his representative capacity he would suffer no derogation of a constitutional or of a popular right. Thus when Speaker of the House and a place behind the President's sceretaries had been assigned to him in some ceremony, he disregarded the programme, and, as the elect of the elect of all the people, took his place next after those whom the national vote had elected." Madefine Vinton Dahlgren's "Etiquette of Social Life in Washington" quotes the following from a letter by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts. Speaker of the House of Representatives and later a Senator from that State: "On being elected Speaker in 1847, I consulted with the Hon. John Quincy Adams, then a member of the House, and the consequence was that I felt bount to call first only on the President and the Vice-President. I believe I made an exception in favor of Chief Justice Taney, but only as a matter of grace. There cannot be any doubt that the President. Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the executive and legislative branches. I remember how earnestly this was enforced in, on us by Col. Burton, a great stickler for etiquette and who sald to me on one occasion; You may be as modest as you please in recard to any matter personal to yourself,

and with greater the second control of the control

NEW YORK STREET NAMES.

markable in at least one other respect. According to his own statement, he first saw the light in a dozen States, for on the advent of each new Speaker. Neal assures him that he is entitled to reappointment, having been born in his district. ORGOTTEN THOROUGHFARES, AND

> of three nations, and under the influence of many more; and the names and changes of names of

its streets show this fact interestingly. Another installment of this local history follows, the streets arranged alphabetically as be fore-an arrangement that commends itself for reference, even though historically it has inconveniences.

Abingdon Square.-Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Peter Warren. Upon the division of Sir Peter's property, a portion of it, some fifty acres in extent, fell to the Earl, and the adjacent highway assumed his title. Old Abingdon road, now obsolete, was a pleasant rural crossroad, which led from Greenwich to the Boston road,

and was known also as Love lane. Sir Peter had another daughter, Ann, who married Lieut.-Gen. Charles Fitz Roy, Lord Southampton, and so it came to pass that a roadway which led from Sir Peter's estate at Greenwich (say from about present Gansevoort street) to what we now call Forty-second street, was named Fitz Roy road, and another which started from a point near the end of the present Gansevoort street, and ran in a northeasterly direction to

Abingdon road, was styled Southampton road. Yet another daughter of the Admiral, Susannah, married Col. William Skinner, and his name was borne for a time by the modern Christopher street. This Colonel was the son of the Rev. W. Skinner, first rector of St. Peter's, Perth Amboy. The latter was in reality a McGregor; but his clan being proscribed at home for having supported the Old Pretender in 1715, he changed his name to Skinner (why "Skinner"?) and came to this country.

Achter de Parel straat. - The records of the old Dutch magistrate for 1685 thus name a line of seven houses at the back of Pearl street. "Achter" is plain Dutch for "After." Achter Kol, corrupted to Arthur Koll, Arthur Kill, &c., simply means the "After Bay," the bay "next to" the great Bay of Newark.

Allen street, formerly First street, was one of the several thoroughfares the names of which were altered in 1817 in honor of the naval and military heroes of the War of 1812. Commander William Henry Allen, of the Argus, was only 29 years of age when he died in an engagement with the Pelican; yet his deeds of valor on the high seas "had spread consternation throughout commercial England. In the course of thirty days he captured and destroyed no less than twenty valuable British merchantmen, valued at \$2,000. 000." And still his behavior was such as to wit the esteem even of his foes, who buried him in Plymouth (England) Churchyard with honors.

Amos street, now West Tenth street, was so called after Richard Amos, in whom, as well as John Ireland and Abijah Hammond, Sir Peter Warren's estate became vested.

Thus popular tradition will have it that no attorney ever entered heaven save the astute individual who begged of St. Peter to let him put "just the tip" of his nose inside the gates, and, having obtained his request, worked his way in backward. James de Lancey's attorney was doubtless a brilliant exception to the general rule, and thus deserved at the hands of his client, the honor of naming a street on his estate. It is a pity that history should have kept so silent on his identity.

Augustus, Augusta, Charlotte and George streets, the whilem predecessors of City Hall place. Market and Pike streets, were as closely associated in their family connection as in their geographical position. Augustus was the second name of George II., an English King noted for being (unlike his father) capable of speaking

as the City Hall itself. Having previously been an Alderman in 1803, he succeeded J. Pintard as cierk to the Common Council in 1809, and held the post till he died at an advanced age in 1836.

FORGOTTEN THOROUGHFARES, AND OTHERS WITH CHANGED TITLES.

Famous Men Whose Names Were and Are Borne by Modern Streets—Good Men Whose Names Are Gone—Gov. Tryon's Name Still Used—Revolutionary Names.

The account of the New York street names, and their origins and changes, printed some weeks ago, did not pretend to be complete; it was the result merely of a little research into a forgotten branch of local history. In the 2SO years of its existence New York has been under the control of three nations, and under the influence of many of three nations, and under the influence of many which he could swarm like a Cat to Tree upon which leads a Cat to to Tree upon which he could swarm like a C and, when he was got to his resting place, perch upon a high branch, we despatched a youth af upon a high branch, we despatched a younk nock him with a Club to an opposite bough, who, knock ing his naws, he comes grumbling down back ward with a thump upon the Ground; so, we after him again."
Barren Island was originally Beeren Eylant,

Beurs straat is too suggestive of Bourse street not to point unmistakably to the present Exchange place. As early as 1670 the bridge at the corner of Bridge street and Broad was appointed by Gov Lovelace as a meeting place for the merchants of New York.

Thenceforth this city could boast a Change, a Bourse, a Rialto, a place

Bourse, a Rialto, a place

"Where the heart is pure and warm
And each exerts his intellectual force
To cheat his neighbor—legally of course."

There the merchants congregated every Friday between 11 and 12 of the clock, and there
their transactions stood the glare of the noonday sun for almost a century until 1752. The
Royal Exchange, then erected by subscription,
at the foot of Broad street, was a building raised
upon arches in the middle of the highway, and
was supplied with a "stove," a recent invertion
at that time. It was used till 1827, when for the
first time the name "Exchange place" was given
to the street.

"Boulevard" is a French importation, a strange coincidence about which is that it was applied to this thoroughfare in 1870, the blood-stained year in which such terrible scenes were effacted on the boulevards of the city of Paris. "Boulevards," were originally the old fashioned "bulwarks," some of which were still to be seen until recently inclosing certain so-called "places fortes" in France. The flat tops of these ramparts, being overshadowed with trees, were favorite promenading grounds for the pent up citizens, and by degrees a wide street lined with trees came to be styled a boulevard.

Our own Boulevard, now renamed Broadway, follows the line of the old Bloomingdale road, originally a mere bridlepath leading from the Bowery road to the beautiful and picturesque section of country along the North River, which from the earliest time had won for itself the pretty name of Bloomen Dal (the flowery dale), an epithet afterward tortured in our annals into Bloomendale, &C.

endale, Bloomandale, &c

Burnet street, before it became Water street, honored Gov. William Burnet, a "tare bird" in our history, a Colonial Governor deeply regretted on his departure from our shores. He had travelled and learned a great deal, nad a stately presence, and yet affable manners, and possessed in addition an endless fund of humor and anecdotes. "We do not know yet," wrote a grave Knick erbocker shortly after his arrival, "how the fathers and husbands are going to like Gov. Burnet, but we are quite sure the wives and daughters do so, sufficiently." And, true enough, the beau tiful Anne Marie van Hoorn, whom he met within a week of his landing, married him the following spring; and when she died, seven years after, another New York belle proved quite willing to become Mrs. Gov. Burnet No. 2.

Camden street is another street which lost more than it gained when its original name was dropped and it was labelled "East Eleventh street." Charles Fratt. Earl of Camden, was one of our few friends in England in our hour of need. He it was who as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1762 had as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1762 had the courses to procupe a fayor of Light Wilkes.

the courage to pronounce in favor of John Wilkes against the wishes of his Government, and to de-clare that general warrants (such as that under which Wilkes had been arrested) were "unconsti-tutional, illegal and also absolutely void."

Warren's estate became vested.

Arden street, now part of Morton street, between Bleecker and Bedford.—Jacob J. Arden, an old Fly Market butcher, took a prominent part among the members of his craft at the great Federal procession on July 23, 1788. The coat of arms displayed on the butchers standard on that occasion consisted of "Three bullocks' heads, two axes crossways, a boar's head and two garbs supported by an ox and a lamb," with the motto

"Skin me well, skin me neat, And send me aboard the Federal fleet."

Asylum street, now West Fourth, might well have been left among us, were it only as a gratifying memento. Thate was no public receptacle in this city at the beginning of the present century for the unfortunate little waifs so often abandoned in the streets by their parents; but on March 15, 1806, thirteen noble-hearted New York women (the widow of Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Sarah Hoffman, and Mrs. Bethune at their head) started the New York Orphan Asylum Society in a small house in what was then Greenwich village.

Attorney street—Certain professions are, of the kinchen." It was therefore called the Tea. Stationals to come and druk punch. Etil, landed historians. Yet another section of Canal street was also to the fact that it covers the former bed of a canal forty feet wide, with a narrow street on each side of it. This canal was cut from the fold Kokk to the Hudson through Lispenard's meach side of the Hudson through Lispenard's meach side of the Hudson through the bridge at the Broadway crossing was buried in the street is due to the fact that it covers the former bed of a canal forty feet wide, with a narrow street on each side of it. This canal was cut from the fold Kokk to the Hudson through Lispenard's meach side of the Broadway crossing was buried in the street is due to the feat that it does not have it was finded by feure antiquarians as a structure ages, remarks Lossing. The land the broadway and went in the federal had the broadway and the bed at the Broadway and went the federal had the pre

Evil-minded historians'
Yet another section of Canal street was also known as Nicholas or St. Nicholas street, it being the property of Nicholas Bayard, already alluded

and at its quietest hours the present Cedar street would hardly suggest a spot where

would hardly suggest a spot where
"Miniting with long day's loss,
The redar's shadow slow and still
Creeps o'er the dail of gray moss."
yet in days gone by the cedar was abundant there,
and throughout the island generally, as many a
noble relic still attests.
In a letter addressed to the Duke of York in 1664
the Schouts, Burgomasters and Schepens of this
city speak of "gentle, wise and intelligent" Govermor Nicolls, and they feel "confident and assured that under the wings of the valiant gentleman we shall bloom and grow like the cedar on
Lebanon." Common sights, indeed, cedars must
have been in those days to inspire the writers of
that epistle with such a flower of speech.

Chambers street was named after John Cham Chambers street was named after John Chambers, an eminent lawyer, a leading citizen, and one of the officers of Trinity Church, on whose land this street was laid. He was one of the three Judges who, under Colden's administration, refused to act any longer if they were to hold their commissions "at the pleasure of the King," and not as hitherto "during good behavior."

Corlears street.—The original grantee of this philosopher.
In his own house, a proposal which the Governor and the professor let it go at that.

land was Jacobus van Corlear, who sold it to W. Beekman in 1662 for the sum of 4,500 guilders, provided the seller paid the "ground rent now due." A public-spirited man Jacobus seems to have been; for, seeing the meagre support given to the city school, he offered to Stuyvesant to open a school did not see his way to accept, as he had received an eartherity in the matter.

no authority in the matter.

All New Yorkers have, of course, heard of anothe Van Corlear, a mighty man in his day, Anthony van Corlear the trumpeter, who was drowned in Spuyten Duyvil Creek, which he had boasted he would swim across in spite of the devil (in spijt van den duicel). Crosby street. Ebenezer Crosby, at one tim

Crosby street. Ebenezer Crosby, at one Ume surgeon of Washington's guard, and afterward professor d'emedicine at Columbia College, mar-ried Catherine, daughter of Capt. Hendrick Ret-gers. Their orphan son, William Bedlow Crosby, was adopted by Col. Henry Ruigers, and through him became possessed of the greatest portion of the present Seventh ward.

roton street, now obsolets. Croton was first introduced into our nomenclatur Croton was first introduced into our nomenclature as the name of the Cottlandt family manor. As appears from as Indian deed of 1685, the natives called the stream Kichtawan, it is only at a later from which it is inferred that Croton was the name of the Indian chief who lived at its mouth. This patronymic, said Schoolcraft, was still common in his time in the West and the North.

Cruger street, one of the thoroughfares once laid out on the Stuyvesant estate, deserves a word of notice in this year of grace 1900, were it only for the sake of a certain Paul Kruger, now attracting more than ordinary attention. The latter spells his name with a "K," and the namer of Cruger street preferred a "C," but both are one and the same German word, supposed to be a contraction of the Latin Cruciger, a cross bearer. It appears for the first time in our record in 1698, when it was borne by John, a prosperous merchant who became Mayor of this city, and died in 1744.

in 1711.
The historical John Cruger was his son. He The historical John Cruger was his son. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1759, and of the Long Assembly, 1761 (8; first President of the Yew York Chamber of Commerce, one of the first merchants who signed the non-importation agreement, &c., but above all, he was Mayor of this city on that eventful 1st of November, when the Stamp Act was dated to be enforced, and when the people burnt Colden's effigy under the muzzles of the fort guns, behind which he had intrenched himself "as if he had been at Berg in op Zoom, when the French besigned it with 100,000 men."

It was under the pressure of Cruger's urgent request, and his solemn warning of imminent danger, that, in the presence of Gen, Gage, Colden promised that the stamps should be delivered into the custody of the city authorities. "They accordingly, soon after, accompanied with a Pro-

the custody of the city authorities. They accordingly, soon after, accompanied with a Prodigious Concourse of People of all Ranks, at tended at the Gate of the Fort when the Governor ordered the Paper to be given to them; and upon the Reception of it gave three cheers, carried it to the City Hall and dispersed. After which

Tranquility was restored to the City."

Decatur place is another historical title that had to give way to the utilitarian advantages of numerical nemenclature, and is now known as Seventh street, and yet in 1813 Commodore Stephen Decatur was considered worthy to receive the freedom of this city in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered to his country.

On Oct. 25, of that year, he had captured the British war frigate "Macedonian," despite the heroic efforts of her commander. Carden, and of her equipage, over one hundred of whom were killed or wounded. When Carden surrendered his sword to him "Sir," said Decatur, "I cannot receive the sword of a man who has so bravely defended his ship, but I will receive your hand. And he pressed the hand of his beaten foe in his own. Who will say that "Decatur" is not a prouder street name than "No. 7".

The town of Decatur, Otsego county, took its name from the same honorable source, in 1808, and has kept it ever since.

Depan, he Pau place, in Bleecker street, owes its name to the original owner of the land. Francis De Pau, a wealthy merchant who was the proprietor of a line of Havre packets, the first ever organized between this country and a French port (in 1822). One of his ships (called after his wife, the Sylvia de Grasse) was chartered by the United States Government to carry troops to the Pacific at the time of the gold disturbances in California.

DePeyster street. Johannes de Peyster, of Raarlem. Holland, a descendant of a Huguenot family, driven from France in 1572, settled in New Amsterdam in 1650. Starting his business on Winckel straat he became one of the wealthiest and most useful citizens of his day. Having been appointed Deputy Mayor in 1677 he was noble-minded enough to resign his post when he found that, owing to his imperfect knowledge of English, he could not perform his duties in what he himself considered a satisfactory manner. He died in 1685.

His son, Abraham, was Mayor of New York for several years. His mansion in Pearl street became Washington's headquarters in later times, and was still standing in 1856. As to Winckel straat, or better Winkel straat, now disappeared from our city plan, it ran from the modern Stone street to Bridge street, at a point about halfway between Broad and Whitehall streets. One side of it being entirely occupied by the West India Company's packhuysen, or store house, it was naturally de Winkel straat, the "shopping street" of the day. Many a tourist is aware that Winkel is still good Dutch for a store; unikelen means to keep a store; i inkelier is a storekeeper; and on the nap of modern Hol.

Desbrosses street "Choice good canary wine to be sold at three shillings and six pence per gallon by the five gallons at the Widow Besbrosses in Hanover Square." So said W. Bradford's New York Gazelle of Sept. 12, 1727, and this is the earliest detail known about this family. The widow had two sons. Elias and James. The former did a large business and traded with Madeira and the West Indies, became Alderman in 1767, the Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce at its foundation and its President in 1771. He died in 1778. On him as church warden of Trinity devolved the unusual task of inducting a rector without a church or a rectory, both buildings had been destroyed in the fire of 1776, but he inducted the Rey. Mr. Inglis by "placing his hand on the wall of the ruined editice."

Division street was the division line, from east to west, between the properties of James de Lances and Hendrick Rurgers, and was ceded by the co-owners in 1765.

Doyers street A man named Doyer had in Doyers street —A man named Doyer had in his very vicinity a tract of prettily wooded property which reached to Broadway. Thereon he kept tea gardens, to which numbers of the gentry used to ride and sometimes (but seldom) to walk, for it was considered a great distance out for a walk. Henry Doyer carried on a distillery in addition to his tea garden concern, and likewise kept a grocery store. He may have been the keen-eyed business man who owned the Tea-water Pump Garden mentioned above; tradition does not name him in connection with this garden, however. however.

East Broadway was originally Herman, alias Harman, or Harmon street, the street leading to the mansion of Harman street, the street leading to the mansion of Harmanias Ruigers.

Said the Weekly Post Boy of Aug. 13, 1753; Thursday last departed this life in an advanced age. Mr. Hermanias Ruigers, a very eminent Brewer of this city, and a worthy honest Manillis remains were decently interred the next Eventing. He was the only son of Ruiger Jacobsen van Schoenterwoerdt, who came to these shores in 1636. However, not to be encumbered with such a lengthy patronymic through life, he called himself Herman Luigers (Herman, the son of Ruiger), and his descendants after him preserved the ap self Herman (autgers (Herman, the son of Ruiger) and his descendants after him preserved the appellation. For the same motive other members of the same family adopted the last syllable of their village name (Schoenderwoert) and style themselves Van Woerdt. He married the daughter of Antonie de Hooges, after whom Anthony son Nose, Putnam county, was named. His old mansion stood at what is now the junction of Division street and East Broadway.

Eldridge street was called Third street until lattings street was called flurd street until 1817, when it was rechristened in honer of Lieut, Joseph C. Eldridge, who was distinguished for bravery at Stony Creek Chune, 1813), was wounded near Fort George, and afterward butchered with thirty four out of thirty nine men of the little detachment that he commanded.

Fletcher street commemorates Gov. Benjamin Fletcher, who on his coming here in 1692 was welcomed with "a treat costing £20". "In personal character," says Valentine, "he is reputed to have been vain and headstrong and of a rapa-Amount of the control of the control

Frankfort street. Frankfort in Germany was the native place of decab Leisler and this street was laid out through his estate. The said estate in 1691, was restored to his heirs by the act of Parliament, which reversed the said attainder. It was on this street that the Lutherans obtained from Nicolls in 1767 the perclission denied by Stuyvesnat of building a church for themselves.

Gausevoort street, even as the town of Gausevoort, in Sarateza county, was honored with the name of Brig ten Feter Gausevoor. The twenty days' stege which he sustained at Fort Stanwix with he Third New York Regiment against the British and Indians under St. Lerer (whose co-operation with Burgoyne he thereby prevented) fills a noble chapter in our Revolutionary Wat. It is my dearnand resolution, he said when he was asked to surrender, with the force under my command, to defend this fort to the last extremity in behalf of the I nited States who have placed me had to defend it against all heir enemies. For this he received a vote of than's from Congress, nor was it his only claim to the granting of his countrymen. A. E.

From the Chicago Daily Sec.

'What is life?" asked the professor of the class moral thics.
The absence of death, replied a youthful philosopher.

MACABEBES ARE FIGHTERS. CAPT. BATSON SAYS THEY CAN SWIM, RIDE AND SHOOT STRAIGHT.

He Tells of the Good Work His Native Scouts Have Done in Quelling Insurrec-tion in Northern Luzon—Their Loyalty to the Americans and Obedience of Orders. Capt. Matthew A. Batson, the originator of the now celebrated Batson's Macabebe scouts. who played so important a part in the recent campaign in northern Luzon, is at home on sick leave, nursing a wounded foot. For the last few years Unele Sam has kept him busy on one mission or another, but when at home he is at 404 Mt. Prospect avenue, Newark, N. J., and there he chatted most interestingly the other day about his scouts and about the invasion into the northern fastnesses of the island. He believes that the insurrection is practically over and that all the fighting in the future will be with scattered bands, mostly ladrones and

ulisanes. Wherever the fighters are insurrectos they will be, for the most part, small companies held together by petty Generals who are

seeking to further their special ends.

Capt. Batson was wounded at Aringay after a spirited encounter with a force of about four hundred, led by Aguinaldo, who was then being driven hard by Lawton's column. A bullet struck the Captain on the outside of the left foot, passed through the ball of the foot and pierced his horse. The bullet was fired at close range and had an explosive effect, crushing the small bones of the foot. He was taken to the coast and put on the gunboat Samar. which carried him to Vigan. While the gunboat lay off Vigan the place was captured by Lieut.-Col. James Parker, with a part of the Forty-fifth Infantry. Col. Parker and Capt. Batson are both Newarkers, and, what is more, they are members of the same Regular Army regiment, the Fourth Cavalry. The Colonel saw to it that the Captain was well taken care of, and when the battleship Oregon arrived on the scene the wounded man was put aboard of her and shortly afterward taken to Manila. There he received the best of surgical treatment. For a time it was thought he would lose his foot, but he fought hard to have it saved and at last it was determined to take the risk. After a long period of most excruciating suffering Capt. Batson began to improve and about six weeks ago was invalided home, in a fair way to recover and to have the use of his foot in the future. He will no doubt always walk with a imp, but it is thought that it will not incapacitate him for active service. He is to have two months at home, and last Wednesday he left Newark to go to Washington to submit various reports and documents intrusted to his care. But the most important phase of his visit to

Washington, from his own standpoint, is a proposition which he will submit to the Secretary of War, to the effect that a regiment of Macabebe cavalry be formed to fight the insurgents and ladrones on their own ground and after their own fashion. Capt. Batson is most enthusiastic in his commendation of the Macabebes as soldiers and he will urge the formation of a cavalry regiment as a result of his six-month experience at the head of the first command of Filipino soldiers ever enrolled under the Stars and Stripes.

"The Macabebes are born swimmers," he says. "Whenever we came to a river there was lever any hesitation about crossing it. The command would mare in any interest with the count of my astonishment, that every man evul i swim, and swim well. I rode a Filipino pony during the greater part of my service in the fleid with my Macabebes, and I soon learned that the ponies swam as well as the men, or very neary so. The idea soon of Macabebes on Filipino ponies would be a most powerful force in ending the law-lessness in the Island of Luzon. I know no more about the other Philippine islands than you do, and not so much. Im sure. But Luzon I do know pretty well, and a register of the country. They therefore require no wagon train and all they need is ammunition. They can live on very little and as for water, there is really no need to earry stream and all they need is ammunition. They can live on very little and as for water, there is really no need to carry stream and into my little and as for water, there is really no need to carry the never of long duration. The enemy will, as he is harder pressed, seek the swamps and bays and into and through those he must be pursued. There are no troops that we can muster in the United as the Macabebes. They know the country and they hate the Tagalees, and they are splendid flathers. The ponies, beside being good swimmers, are strong little brutes and every Macabebe can ride.

It was early last consent until Soptember, at first Capt I flatson was somewhat uncertain as to the flating qualities of the Macabebes, the proposed originally to use them only for a sort of said. It is a flat that the swamps and beautiful the swamps of the men and the swamps of the macabebes can send the banea over the water at the rate of ten miles an hour. About that time I not skillid search is a sort of said to the said the swamps of the men of the macabebes can send the banea over the water at the rate of ten miles an hour. About the misting and less than three feet beam. The Macabebes can send the banea over the water at the twas necessary to go into the interior, and then the captain

Relief Wanted for Gloucester Fisherman. The Gloucester Relief Association Deeds

noney to carry on its work. Since 1874, 2,457 fishermen have been lost at sea from the Port of Gloucester. In 1888 the Relief Association was formed with the object of rendering quick relief to the families of disabled fisherman. The association was formed without any salaried officers and it adopted rules that required careful investigation before any aid required careful investigation before any aid was given. The result has been that every cent contributed has reached persons actually suffering. During the last year it aided fifty-five families. The association asks contributions of money, provisions or clothing. In New York Eugene G. Blackford, Fulton Market; Virginia C. Young of 140 East Sixteenth street and Max Cohn of 113 South street are authorized to receive contributions. John T. Knight, temperance missionary, box 275 Glopcester. Massis the general collector for the association.